Number 347 THE April 13, 1793

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, April 13, 1793.

## Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, January 8.

THE laſt letters from Newrembourg, bring advice, that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, commander in chief of the Auſtrian army, fixed his head quarters at that place, whilſt 38,000 imperialiſts, of which 12,000 were cavalry, paſſed by on their march to the Rhine.

DUBLIN, January 19.

Yeſterday evening arrived a mail, dated London, January 15.—It brings intelligence that the Dutch have laid the environs of Bois le Duc under water; that the inhabitants of the provinces of Utrecht, and Frieſland having diſplayed the French cockade, troops had been ſent to thoſe places to prevent tumults.

The prince of Caſtlecicala, now Neapolitan ambaſſador at London, has received orders from his ſovereign, the king of the two ſicilies, to take his departure to Paris, in conſequence of being appointed ambaſſador to the republic of France.

LEGHORN, December 19.

We have further accounts of the departure of the French fleet from the bay of Spechia: ten of them are gone to Toulon, where there are ſaid to be ſixty tranſports, with 15,000 troops on board, waiting for them to convoy. Eleven other French ſhips of war, with ſome bomb ketches, are gone to Corſica, to take in 3,000 men. After this the fleet will unite again, and, it is ſaid, will ſail to Sardinia.

Admiral Truguent has declared that as Tuſcany has obſerved a very ſtrict neutrality, it ſhall not be moleſted.

RATISBONNE, December 30.

Twenty two battalions of infantry and 28 ſquadrons of cavalry, have ſet out by order of the court of Vienna on their march towards Manheim, probably with a view to cut off Gen. Cuſtine from Alſace. Gen. Cuſtine's ſituation at Mentz is critical. He has endeavoured to get the court of Munich to continue its neutrality, and has made every preparation to ſecure himſelf at Mentz.—The inhabitants ſhowed tokens of diſcontent, which occaſioned Gen. Cuſtine to iſſue an edict threatening death to all who ſhould talk of a ſurrender of that capital. The clergy and old magiſtrates are ſaid to be the chief inſtruments in fomenting popular diſcontent, who have in conſequence had a fine impoſed upon them of 500,000 florins. The defence of Mentz is to be entruſted to Gen. Wimpfen. The whole army of Gen. Cuſtine conſiſts of 22,000 men, 10,000 of whom are at Caſſel.

LONDON, January 15.

The three manly and honorable men, who dyvided againſt a war in a court of common council of London, have a right to be proud; we prophecy, that in three months from this time they will receive the thanks of that very common council.

There are no fewer than two hundred indictments prepared by the crown officers to be preſented to the grand juries throughout the kingdom, for libels and ſeditious words. They are of all kinds, ſome againſt newſpapers, ſome againſt pamphlets, and hand bills, &c. and of the ſeditious words ſome were uttered from the pulpit and ſome in the ale houſes, in moments of jollity and inebriation. On the ſlighteſt computation, the trial of theſe indictments in law coſts, and the value of the time of the impriſonments that may follow conviction, cannot be leſs than 50,000l. to ſay nothing of the utter extinction of free opinion.

January 12.

The ſquadron under the command of admiral ſir Richard King, now in the Scheldt, whence they ſailed from the Downs ſome days ſince, conſiſts of the aſſiſtance of 50 guns, two frigates, a ſloop, and two cutters. Theſe command that mouth of the river between the Iſles of Zealand and Zaarſe.

Government are making the moſt rapid preparations for war in every department. Every ſeaman belonging to Greenwich hoſpital, who is capable of working, is ordered to be employed on board of the different ſhips of war fitting out, in getting them ready for ſea with the greateſt expedition.

The quantity of ordinance ſtores preparing is immenſe, both for land and ſea ſervice; and a large body of cavalry and artillery are to be raiſed, the more effectually to protect the coaſts againſt any attempts of an enemy.

War appears inevitable, and the nation ſeems only waiting till they are ſufficiently prepared to ſtrike a blow of conſequence.

January 19.

The ſtoreſhips deſtined to carry out troops to the Weſt India iſlands, and the men of war which are to convey them, are ordered to be ready by the 10th of next month at the fartheſt.

The official accounts from Holland ſtates that the admiralty of Amſterdam have ordered the immediate equipment of ſome ſhips of war, and have opened the uſual correſpondences with the other four admiralties, on the ſubject of their uſual quotas of ſhips and men.

January 17.

There is a draught from the three regiments of foot guards, who are to be ſent to the Weſt India ſtation.

If a war with France ſhould take place, it is ſaid one of the firſt expeditions from this country will be againſt the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

Should a war take place with France a brigade of guards, conſiſting of three battalions, with ſeveral regiments of cavalry, and a large detachment of artillary, will be immediately ſent to the aſſiſtance of Holland.

The corps of cavalry and artillery about to be raiſed, are to conſiſt of fifteen officers, and between two and three hundred privates. It is ſuppoſed they will be ſent to the aid of the Dutch, to enable them to oppoſe the formidable artillery of the French, who are indebted for moſt of their ſucceſs to the number of their field pieces. The celerity with which they moved them in the moment of action, always enabled them to bring ſuch a ſuperority of fire, as ſoon ſilenced the enemy's artillery, and left their troops expoſed to the whole fire of that of the French.

Lord George Gordon has found ſureties for good behaviour for fourteen years, required by ſentence of the court of king's bench, and will be at large in the courſe of the preſent week. The ſureties, we underſtand, are two Jews of conſiderable property in the city. The noble priſoner, we ſee, gains ſomething by his election into the number of the choſen, and finds himſelf not abondoned by the whole world.

January 22.

We are now happy in being enabled to lay before the public, ſome of the particulars of the deep laid and atrocious ſchemes which the ruling party in France aided by ſome rebellious ſubjects in this country, had been carrying on here. Theſe ſchemes which they had conceived ſo very near to conſummation, have been happily and effectually fruſtrated, by the vigour and vigilance of the Britiſh government.

The neceſſity and policy of the alien bill were ſufficiently obvious.—If any proof of that neceſſity and policy were wanting, it is to be found in the following detail of facts:

That the project of an inſurrection and maſſacre, to overturn the government and conſtitution, of this country, was fixed for Saturday the 1ſt, or Monday the 3d of December, 1792.

That the tower was to be ſeized, the priſons forced, the public offices and many private houſes plundered.

That a member of the national convention, who can be named, wrote to one of his agents, that they went on too ſlowly and did not do enough to merit the pay of the republic.

That an emiſſary of France can be pointed out, who, in November, wrote to his employers, that the inſurrection was on the point of breaking out in London: and again about the middle of December, that the hope of this event was over for the preſent.

That one of the chief managers of this deſign in France, is known to have written to his agents here, that ſince the firſt attempt had failed, they muſt take their meaſures very cautiouſly before they reſolved upon a ſecond.

That the number and even the names are known, of the French artillery men, who, as they could not be employed here after the the failure of the plot, were ordered to embark for Ireland, on Monday 17th of December laſt.

And finally that it is known who among the managers of theatre countermanded this order and ſent them back to France; to which country he has ſince returned himſelf.

As facts of this nature ought by all means to be fully known, we truſt that we ſhall, in due time, be enabled to lay before the public all the particulars and proofs of this horrid and attrocious plot. In the interim, we pledge ourſelves, fully, for the authenticity of what we now ſtate.

The French executive council have given directions to all the officers commanding by ſea or land in the ſervice of the republic, to be careful not to be the firſt to commit an act of hoſtility againſt this country, unleſs it ſhould hereafter appear the decided intention of the Britiſh cabinet to declare war againſt France.

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JAMAICA,

January 31—to February 16.

We learn from the windwad iſlands, that the republican party at Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c. have ſo completely triumphed over the advocates for ariſtocracy, as to baniſh every one of them from the iſlands.

Upwards of five hundred of theſe exported unfortunates have implored ſhelter at St Kitts, the governor of which is about to charter a large veſſel to carry them to England.

In the laſt and deciſive engagement between the two parties, each aſſiſted by their reſpective dependants, it is ſaid, that more than three thouſand of the latter were killed on the ſpot.

There is not remembered a period during peace, when ſo many ſhips were in Kingſton harbour as at preſent. Liguanee, unfortunately for the planter and ſhip holder, will this year contribute but a ſcanty portion of ſugar for their freight home.

Some Engliſh botaniſts are now ſaid to be exploring the continent of South America, and to meet with every encouragement. Save emancipating their dependencies from that abominable riged yoke under which they are bound, the Spaniards can ſcarcely perform a more acceptable ſervice to mankind, than by aiding men of ſcience in the diſcovery of the many valuable plants with which the continent abounds, and in the bringing their product and virtues into general uſe.

We underſtand, that an Iriſh paper (which we have not yet ſeen) mentions the diſmiſſion of Col. Tarleton from his majeſty's ſervice, for having diſplayed too much civiſm a la mode a republique.

The Providence, captain Bligh will not ſail for Great Britain before the latter end of March. An earlier arrival in a northern latitude than the ſhip will have, in conſequence of this delay, might prove extremely prejudicial to many of the plants, intended for his majeſty's garden.

The Providence touched at Timor for the expreſs purpoſe of making an attempt to obtain the nutmeg plant, but notwithſtanding all captain Bligh's vigilance and enterpriſe, not one could be procured.—In exploring part of the country, one of the fruit was found which was planted and there is ſome hope that it will grow.

There are two male natives of Otaheite on board; one of them, we underſtand, is going to England, at the deſire of his countrymen, to learn the buſineſs of a ſhipwright; the other came away without the knowledge of capt. Bligh—he ſecreted himſelf in the ſhip and was not diſcovered till ſhe had been four days at ſea. The ſmall pox being very general at St. Vincents, capt. Bligh had them inoculated, and they are doing well. The deportment of both is extremely gentle and unembaraſſed, & they are maſters of a few of the moſt familiar phraſes in our language.

Capt. Bligh could gain no intelligence of the mutineer Chriſtian, and his accomplices, who were on board the Bounty. When they returned to Otaheite, after executing their infernal project, the natives, ſuſpecting ſome miſchief from the non appearance of the commander and the gentlemen with him, laid a plan to ſeize the veſſel and crew, but a favorite female of chriſtian's betrayed the deſign of her countrymen; he put to ſea in the night, and the next morning the ſhip was nearly out of ſight.

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## American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

On the 14th of March arrived at Charleſton, (S. C.) the ſhip James, from Briſtol, which place ſhe left the 28th of January. The former accounts of the execution of the king of France on the 21ſt of January, are confirmed by this veſſel. The moſt material particulars by the James are, in brief, as follows:—On Sunday the 20th of January, the executive council aſſembled early in the morning, with the Mayor and other officers, to concert meaſures for the execution of the decree againſt Louis the 16th. Having concerted the meaſures of executi-

on, at 2 o'clock, P. M. they were ſent to Louis, who was at the ſame time waited upon by the preſident of the executive council. The three extracts of the decree of the national convention were then read by the ſecretary of the executive council. To which Louis anſwered by reading a written paper, ſigned by himſelf, making known his laſt requeſts, which ran thus—" I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the neceſſary preparations to appear in the preſence of God!—I demand for that purpoſe to ſend for and ſee freely the perſon whom I ſhall name—the perſon whom I demand is, M. Eſcheauvaux de Formont, he lodges at No. 343, Rue de Bacq.

" I demand that his perſon be ſecured from all diſturbance, from all apprehenſion on account of the laſt offices of charity which he ſhall render me.

" I demand to be freed from that perpetual inſpection, which the council general has eſtabliſhed over me for ſome months.

" I demand in this interval, to be able to ſee my family as often as I ſhall requeſt, and without witneſs.

" I would requeſt, that the national convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, wherever they may think proper.

" I recommend to the nation, all the perſons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchaſe places under the new government, and who, having now loſt their ſole dependence, muſt be in circumſtances of want. Among my penſioners, were many aged and indigent perſons, who had no other means of ſupport except the penſion which I gave them.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, Jan. 20, 1793.

On which one of the members obſerved—" Louis Capet has only made theſe demands which you have now heard, to the deputation of the executive council, because they did not inform him of the decree paſſed yeſterday on my propoſition, in which the greater part of his requeſts are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we ſhall paſs to the order of the day. The aſſembly accordingly paſſed to the order of the day.

By an arrival at New York, that left Ireland the the 24th of January, we hear, that the diſturbances in that kingdom were very great, occaſioned principally by a ſcarcity of proviſions which prevailed throughout all Ireland, eſpecially in the northern parts, where, it was reported, many thouſands of the inhabitants were embodied, and had committed great outrages: and ſo alarming were their exceſſes that moſt part of the troops from other quarters were drawn off, in order to quell the rioters. When the veſſel left Cork, preſſing of men to go on board ſhips of war, had not taken place but it was hourly expected would.

We hear from Jamaica that on the 6th of February, Capt. Bligh arrived there from Otaheite, in the ſouth ſeas, bringing with him 347 plants of the bread-fruit tree, 332 of which were left in Jamaica as a ſtock to be propagated through the iſlands. The remainder are to go to England, being intended for the king's gardens at Kew.

Beſides the plants above mentioned, we are told, Captain Bligh has bro't 248 plants of different kinds; among which is the Otaheite apple (one of the moſt delicious and high flavored fruits in the world) the mango, China lemon, almond, and two nutmegs, which had been planted, and it is expected will grow.

March 30. On Wedneſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Diſpatch, Captain Hodgdon, from Liſbon, which port ſhe left the 20th of February. Juſt as Capt. Hodgdon was getting under way from the harbour, the pilot who bro't him out, informed him, that Mr. Bulkley, a reſpectable merchant in Liſbon, had told the pilot, that an expreſs had, that moment, arrived from France, with an account of war being declared on the part of the French nation againſt all the combined powers of Europe, who had refuſed to acknowledge their independence, or rejected their miniſters endeavours to negociate for peace, viz. Ruſſia, Pruſſia, England, Holland and Sardinia; Spain and Portugal were not mentioned, neither does the Captain recollect that Auſtria was amongſt the number, but this may be owing to their being already at war with that power. There were 46 ſail of French ſhips of the line ready to go to ſea.

The general opinion, however, was, that this war will chiefly be carried on by mercantile ſhipping, as the merchants and every perſon of ability in France, will fit out fighting veſſels at their own expence, which the government will commiſſion. There was no mention made at Liſbon of any injury being offered, or intended by the French to the queen or her children—neither did the French accounts ſay a word of any intention to bring her to trial. The ſtory reported by the Engliſh ariſtocratic prints, of the king having been executed in the court of the temple, in ſo indecent a manner as was lately publiſhed, turns out to be a great falſhood, for it was at the Place de Louis XV. and performed with great ſolemnity. That the French people, inſtead of being diſtracted or divided by thoſe domeſtic feuds which exiſted previous to the death of Louis, have all united in one firm phalanx; and by an open, bold conduct, declared war againſt their enemies, whom they are determined to fight, whilſt a man, of their ten millions of ſoldiers remain, and is able to carry a firelock. In vindication of their conduct, it is ſaid, they mean to publiſh appeals to the people of Great Britain, &c. ſtating, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance, and not until they had been drove to this dreadful reſort, that they had adopted ſuch diſagreeable meaſures.

The enſuing ſummer, we fear, will furniſh a dreadful ſcene on the ſtage of the old world.

[*From the Baltimore Advertiſer of March 26.*]

Captain Joſhua Barney, of the ſhip Samſon, arrived here from the Havanna, which place ſhe left on the 10th inſtant, informs, that the day before he ſailed, the Spaniſh frigate Juno, arrived there from Ferrol in 28 days, with diſpatches for the different Spaniſh governments. The advices by the Juno were, that hoſtilities had commenced between England and France, and that there was an hourly expectation of a declaration of war between France and Spain; that the empreſs of Ruſſia had acknowledged the republic of France, and declared herſelf her ally. The Juno ſtopped but four hours off the Havanna, and then proceeded to la Vera Cruz, to prevent the ſailing of a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate, which had gone down to take on board eight millions of dollars, till a further convoy ſhould arrive. Capt. Barney alſo informs, that an embargo was to take place at the Havanna, the day he left it.

By private letters from Canada, we are informed, that republican principles are prevalent in that province.—That revolution ſocieties are formed and hold frequent meetings, and the decreaſe of monarchial folly and vaſſalage becomes conſpicuous in the complexion of their public papers. The affairs of France are eagerly ſought after and regularly publiſhed, and the Rights of Man inveſtigated with avidity; on the whole, it appears highly probable that the extenſive province of Canada, will at an early period, add one to the number of independent free republics, to grace the weſtern hemiſphere.

Further accounts by the Jay, from Cork, arrived at New-York, ſtate, that intelligence had been received at Cork a few days previous to her ſailing, from Dublin, which mentioned that the Dublin volunteers had lately been under arms—and in new uniform; on the buttons of which were engraved the *Iriſh Harp* without the *Crown*, in contempt of royalty—the conſequence of which was, the regulars were immediately ordered out to diſperſe them, in order to prevent the volunteers raiſing any tumult—theſe citizen ſoldiers, when the regulars came up to them, and made known their buſineſs, gave them to underſtand, they were determined not to yield without making ſome reſiſtance. They then exchanged a few ſhots, and numbers fell on both ſides, amounting in the whole to upwards of 30, when both parties fell back and retired.

France, in caſe of a rupture with England, will, it is ſaid, immediately declare her iſlands independent, ſenſible how inadequate her naval forces would be to protect them againſt the combined power of England, Spain, and Holland. If this ſhould be the caſe, we ſhall be immediately releaſed from the guarantee ſtipulated in the treaty of alliance.

" A total reformation (ſays a French paper) has taken place in the republic of Geneva. Ariſtocracy and ariſtocratic tyrants are now rooted out, and under the auſpices of France, their government has reverted to the pure principles of democracy, and ſuch as Athens might have cheriſhed in her moſt virtuous days. Before this revolution at Geneva, it is remarkable that the mad deſpotic ſpirit of the tyrants of Europe had taken full poſſeſſion of the little ariſtocratic tyrants of this almoſt inviſible ſpot of territory. Theſe diminutive inſects of deſpotiſm had the deſperate and audacious folly to throw their little weight into the ſcale of the powers combined againſt France, and far from being intimidated by the example made of their neighbour, the late duke of Savoy, they imagined that the victorious forces of France, would be repulſed before their petty ramparts. In contempt of treaties they invited Swiſs troops into their pay It became therefore our duty to deliver the people of Geneva from the tyranny of a ſet of overgrown knaves, whoſe inſolence deſerved chaſtiſement, had it been only for giving an aſylum to our rebellious citizens."

The Governor of the United States territory, ſouth of the Ohio, iſſued a proclamation on the 28th of January, notifying a number of diſorderly perſons under his juriſdiction, who were collecting with an intention to march to the upper Cherokee towns and deſtroy the ſame, to refrain from any ſuch attempts, and commanding them to diſperſe, &c. or that they would anſwer the contrary at their peril—In conſequence of the proclamation they diſperſed accordingly, and returned to their homes. Numberleſs depredations we hear are conſtantly committed by ſtraggling Indians on the frontier of the territory above mentioned.—Their chief object appears to be carrying off horſes, in accompliſhing which they pay no regard to the lives of the inhabitants, many of whom have been killed during the late winter.

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## Pittſburgh, April 13.

Saturday laſt the Hon. Major General Wayne returned to Legionville, from this place.

It is ſaid the army will move from their preſent encampment in the courſe of a week or two.

The lateſt intelligence from Fort Franklin gives us reaſon to hope that the Six Nations will remain peaceable.

About ſix weeks paſt, a party of Indians ſtole thirty horſes from a ſettlement on Ruſſel's creek, in Kentucky. They were purſued by the inhabitants, who overtook them on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland River, killed one Indian, and re-gained the horſes. On their return, in the re-croſſing Cumberland River, the laſt raft was fired on, and two men wounded, by a number of Indians, who had embodied and purſued them. The Indians followed them to the ſettlement, and after the inhabitants retired to their homes, they again ſtole twenty of the ſame horſes.

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To the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

The Petition of the Market-houſe,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT from ſome hints thrown out, I have reaſon to believe I am conſidered as a nuiſance in my preſent ſituation to a certain lawyer, ſome part of whoſe ground I overhang, and who means, if not removed, to abate me, with his own hand. The public will therefore pleaſe to convene and fix upon ſome other ſpot, and place me there; and your petitioner as in duty bound will pray.

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## *TO THE PUBLIC.*

*WHEREAS Mr. Porter is for war, and is fond of it, as he ſhews in a private letter to me, and judges of my conſcience as if he were a God—I ſhall paſs over his perſonal invectives againſt me, paying no attention to his ſlander which he makes uſe of inſtead of devout arguments, I think it is my duty rather to forgive and pray for him, than to return evil for evil, yet the public may expect to ſee truth brought to light, and error undiſguiſed; to this end, let every enquirer after truth carefully read the writings of John Weſley, his predeſtination calmly conſider, as alſo the Methodiſt form of diſcipline, but particularly John Fletcher's Check to antinomianiſm, and his vindication of Mr. Weſley's minutes; here Calviniſm is unveiled, and Methodiſm is inveſtigated—Theſe books, with many others equally unanſwerable, we are daily ſpreading, lending, and recommending through the continent. As Mr. Porter is reſolved upon diſputing, and nothing elſe will ſuffice, if he will appoint a certain time and place (ſo it is before the laſt of next June) any where near the centre of this country, although I am not fond of diſputing, yet, for the ſake of truth, I will agree to meet him, and converſe with him publicly on any of the controverted points, provided he will give me an equal chance.*

*I ſhall further obſerve, that what he ſays concerning our pay is not ſo; none but the travelling preachers are ſupported by the regular members of the Methodiſt church, and they only receive 24l. per annum, part of which they give to the fund out of which the ſuperannuated preachers, widows and orphans are ſupported. There are but very few travelling who are married, the greateſt part of the travelling preachers are ſingle men. I know of but one ſon of a travelling preacher at the college, and he is no longer on charity than his father travels: the local preachers receive nothing. As to my own part I have been nearly twelve months in this country, and have not yet received 8l. including my travelling expences; but very few of the preachers do get their allowed ſalaries in this country, ſome get 10l. ſome 14l. ſome 15l. for they are often obliged to ſeek redreſs at home—both our people and books of government are witneſſes to the truth of theſe aſſertions. If any perſon ſhould aſk the reaſon why I do not think proper to publiſh any other anſwer in the papers, I anſwer, becauſe I am unwilling to render railing for railing, but contrariwiſe.*

*VALENTINE COOK.*

*April 1793.*

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*WE can inform the public, that Mr. Porter's charge againſt Mr. Cook reſpecting his challenging him to a public diſputation, is groundleſs, as we being Mr. Porter's hearers and had a deſire to hear the Methodiſts preach, invited them to preach amongſt us, to which they conſented. An appointment was made, and Mr. Cook attended; and after ſermon was ſolicited by Mr. M'Clerin to come to*

*his house and discourse with Mr. Porter. After Mr. Cook had particularly enquired if he thought Mr. Porter would not be offended, he consented to visit him the Friday night following. This was concluded in the presence of several.*

*William Cleammons,*
*John Martin.*

*March* 18, 1793.

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## A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

IN the year 1780, deacon Paul Crowel, of Chatham, (Cape Cod) observed, that on his lands, the rains had gullied a deep place, in a sloping ground, and as the earth caved down into the gulley, it opened to view, at the depth of three feet from the surface of the earth, an human skeleton. As the ground had never been used as a burying place, since the English settled here, the person buried must have been a native. From the size of the bones the person appeared to have been about six feet in height. Around the bones were found some small remains of wood, in the stage of dissolution, and the appearance was, as if some crib or box had been made round the body, when deposited there. With the bones was also found a quantity of sea-weed, some of it entire, in a natural State, and some dissolving and mouldering away; this was, no doubt, placed in the grave, as a bed and covering to the dead: there were also found in the grave, a stone pipe, and an axe or hatchet, and an instrument called a pipe picker, of a different substance, apparently the boney or cartilaginous part of some fish. No doubt these instruments were deposited with the dead, under the idea that prevailed amongst almost all the Indian tribes, that those things would be of use in a future state. Although a person enlightened by christianity may smile at the gross ideas of the savage, they were such as their circumstances taught, and their ideas and customs upon this subject, serve, however, to establish *one truth*, viz. that they, like other nations of the earth, believe the immortality of the soul.

From these circumstances it appears, that this person must have been buried more than a century and an half, and that any of the sea-weed should have been in a state of preservation, was probably owing to the saline particles with which it was impregnated.

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## A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY.

THE following account of the interposition of Divine Providence, in favor of a widow and her family, near Dordrecht, in the province of Holland, is copied from the Leyden Gazette. This industrious woman was left by her husband, who was an eminent carpenter, a comfortable house, and some land, and two boats for carrying merchandize and passengers on the canals. She was also supposed to be worth upwards of ten thousand guilders in ready money, which she employed in an hempen and sail cloth manufactory, as the means not only of increasing her fortune, but of instructing her children (a son and two daughters) in those useful branches of business. One night about nine o'clock when the workmen were gone home, a person dressed in uniform, with a musket and broad sword, came to her house, and requested a lodging: "I let no lodgings, friend," said the widow, "besides I have no spare bed, unless you sleep with my son, which I think very improper, being a perfect stranger to us all." The soldier then shewed a discharge from Count de Mallebois, governor of Breda. The widow believing the stranger to be an honest man, as he really was, called her son, and asked him if he would accommodate a veteran, who had served the republic thirty years with reputation, with part of his bed. The young man consented, and the soldier was hospitably entertained, and withdrew to rest. Some hours after, a loud thumping was heard at the street door, which roused the soldier, who stole softly down stairs, and listened in the hall. The blows were repeated, and the door almost broken through by a sledge or some heavy instrument. By this time the affrighted widow and her daughters were running about, screaming murder! murder! but the son having joined the soldier, with a case of loaded pistols, and the latter screwing on his bayonet, and fresh priming his piece, which was well filled with slugs, desired the woman to retire, as bloody work might be expected in a few minutes.

Soon after the door was burst in, and two fellows entered, who were instantly shot by the son, who discharged both his pistols at once, Two more returned the favor from without, but without effect; and the intrepid veteran, taking immediate advantage of the discharge of their arms, rushed on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilst the other was running away, lodged the contents of his piece between his shoulders, and he dropt dead on the spot. They then closed the door as well as they could; and reloaded their arms; made a good fire, and watched till day light, when a number of weavers and spinners came to resume their employment; we may guess their horror and surprise on seeing four men lying dead on a dunghill, where the soldier had dragged them before the door was shut. The burgomaster and his syndic attended, and took the depositions of the family relative to this affair. The bodies were buried in a cross road, and a stone erected over the grave with this inscription: 'Here lie the wretched carcases of four unknown ruffians, who deservedly lost their lives, in an attempt to rob and murder an honest woman and her family. A stranger who slept in the house, to which Divine Providence undoubtedly directed him, was the principal instrument in preventing the perpetration of such horrid designs, which justly entitles him to a lasting memorial, and thanks of the public. John Adrian de Vries, a discharged soldier from the regiment of Dresbach, a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand, and upwards of seventy years old, was the David who slew two of these Goliahs; the rest being killed by the son of the family."

The widow presented the soldier with an hundred guineas, and the city settled a pension on him for the remainder of his life.

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Shortly will be published,

A SERMON,

ON

PSALMODY,

By the Revd. JOHN BLACK,
of Marsh creek.

Price—One-eighth of a Dollar.

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MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

*By* H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1793.

N. B. A few copies of the first and second Volume may be had in this town.


## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 3d instant, John Frederick Thomas, a German soldier, in Captain John Cook's company of riflemen, 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, grey eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, and speaks English badly. Any person who will secure said deserter in any jail of the United States, or deliver him to any continental officer, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LEE, Ensign
2d. Sub Legion.

Head Quarters, Legionville,
7th April, 1793.

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*List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, April 1st, 1793.*

*GEORGE Aument, Christopher Boyer, Nathan Brown, Little Redstone; Garret Covod, Ligonier valley; William Craig, care of Mr. Parkhill, Fayette; Captain William Guthrie, Crab Tree run; James Grant, Redstone; James Gibson, Franklin township; William Greer, care of Mr. Christopher Wallhour; Mr. Huey, care of the Revd. Mr. Powers; Patrick Hamilton, care of Col. M'Clean, Fayette county; William Lucas, Potter, near near Greensburgh; Patrick M'Harg, care of General St. Clair; Wm. Gaffick, care of John Robertson, near Budd's ferry; Revd. John M'Pherrin, Andrew M'Kee, care of John Baird, Esquire; Captain Matthew Neely, Fayette county; John Nicholson, near Greensburgh; John Proctor; Godfrey Painter, William Stewart, care of Mr. Robertson, Budd's ferry; John Stewart, John Sloan, care of W. Tod, Esq. David Semple, Robert Thomson, Derry township; Doctor Elisha Wall, Loyal Hannon; John Wilks or Wilkins, Fairfield township; Doctor John Young, care of Mr. Matthew Neely and Mr. Isaac Young, Fayette county.*

*THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.*

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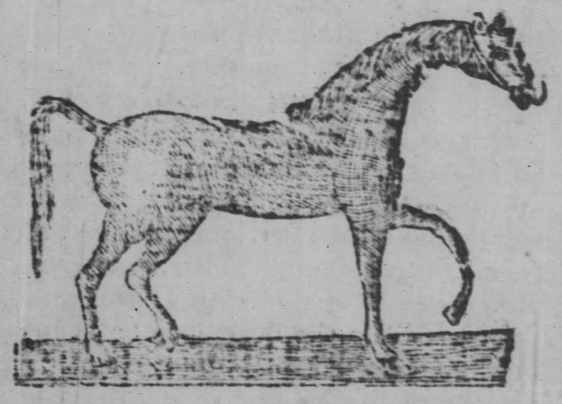
The Famous HORSE



JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, and at the plantation of William Ewing, on Chartiers creek. He will stand the second week in April at the last mentioned place, and then alternately at each stand during the rest of the season, at the low rate of Twenty one shillings and one bushel of oats the season.—Grain will be taken in payment if delivered at William Young's mill, or subscriber's house by the first of October next, at the following prices, viz. Wheat at 4*s.* per bushel, rye 3*s.* Indian corn at 2*s.* or oats at 1*s*6. Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, nine years old, and seven-eighth blooded. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

Allegheny county, March 30, 1793.

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Irish Grey & Shillelah,

WILL be kept for covering Mares this season, at the following places. The Irish Grey will stand the second week in April at the stable of John Dunning, at the forks of the Glade and Greensburgh road, and the Shillelah will stand that same week at M'Nair's tavern, seven miles and an half from Pittsburgh: they change places the first of every week until the 20th of June, when the season ends. The Irish Grey will cover the season at 18*s*9, 11*s*3 the leap, 30*s*. for insuring a colt, and one bushel of oats, to be brought with the Mare. Shillelah will cover the season, at 15*s*. 10*s*, the leap, 25*s*. for insuring a colt, and oats as above. Wheat at 3*s*9 per bushel, rye at 3*s*. corn at 2*s*6, oats at a quarter dollar, and other produce as they can agree, will be taken in payment if delivered by the first of November next at the places where the horses stand, or where they may appoint.

The Irish Grey is a grandson of the imported Irish grey, and out of an Arabian mare; he is a well formed dapple grey, 16 hands high, and 4 years old this spring.

The Shillelah was got by a horse known by the name of the Large Shillelah, and out of a dray mare, he is a strong well made dark bay, 16 and an half hands high, 6 years old this spring.

Pasturage may be had at either places if wanted.

April 3, 1793.

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Young Sailom,

WILL be let to Mares, on the second week in April, at the stable of John Hughes, within four miles of Miers's tavern, on Turtle creek, and the week following at the stable of James Snodgrass, near M'Kee's ferry, and during the rest of the season, week about at these stands, at the rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of oats the season, Ten Shillings the single leap, and Six Dollars for insuring a colt. One half must be paid in money, the other in rye or oats, at market price, by the first of October next.

Young Sailom is son of the imported horse Old Sailom, out of a half bred mare of the Janus breed, is 16 hands, proportionably built, and his Colts is allowed to be superior to any in the county of Lancaster, where he was bred.

March 30, 1793.

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A JACK ASS,

IMPORTED from Europe last fall, and to be let to Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Chartiers township, Washington county, one mile from Thompson's mill, seven from the town of Washington, and eight from Alexander Wells's mill, on Cross creek, at the low rate of one pound fifteen shillings in wheat or rye, or one pound ten shillings in Cash, with one bushel of oats, at the first coming of the mare. Wheat will be taken at 4*s*. per bushel, and rye at 3*s*. delivered at Col. Canon's mill on Chartiers, Alexander Wells's mill, on Cross creek, Henry Rankin's mill, on Racoon, or at the subscriber's house, where good pasturage, &c. may be had at reasonable rates.

As the utility of Mules is so well known to many gentlemen in this country, it is unnecessary for any other recommendation.

JAMES MILLAR.

April 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the second day of July next, a Sale for the Disposal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

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All persons that have any demands against the estate of the late Alexander M'Elduff, of Franklin township, Westmoreland county, are hereby requested to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement. To meet on the second Monday in May next, at the dwelling house of the deceased.

HENRY WESTBAY,)
JOHN M'ELDUFF, ) Execu.
March 21st, 1793.

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Whereas the subscriber purchased land from John Thorn, of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, and in consideration thereof, gave four notes of hand, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1791.—The first note is payable in one year from the date; the second in two, the third in three, and the fourth in four years from the date: and whereas the said Thorn has not fulfilled his agreement, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless he complies with his bargain.

JAMES STEEL.
Westmoreland county
March 30, 1793.

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All persons indebted to the estate of David Boys, deceased, late of Moon township, in the county of Allegheny, are requested to pay their respective accounts on or before the 1st of June next, and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to present them for settlement, properly attested, by the time above mentioned.

JAMES BOYS, )
JAMES KENADY,) Executors
March 30, 1793.

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## Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Washington, a Negro Man, about 33 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a strong well built fellow, had on when he went away, a short coat of a light grey cotton, nankeen breeches, light coloured cassimer waistcoat, grey stockings, good shoes and buckles, square crowned hat, fat faced, plays well on the fiddle, and perhaps may pass himself for a free man, and call himself Thomas Dover. Whosoever takes up said Negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me,

BENJAMIN REED.
April 1, 1793.

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Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

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The Famous HORSE

## Young Sampson,

WILL cover Mares this season, at Jacob Beltzhoover's tanyard on the bank of the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, from Saturday until Tuesday, each week, and at James Bell's on Chartiers creek, from Wednesday until Friday, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season; and for insuring a colt Thirty Five Shillings and a bushel of oats, to be paid in wheat at three shillings and nine pence per bushel, rye at three Shillings, and oats at a quarter dollar, on or before the first of October next.

Young Sampson is a beautiful bright sorrel, full 17 hands high, his sire was a full dray, and his dam from Sophus: he is as well made, for saddle or geers as any horse whatever.

Due attendance may be depended on by

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.
JAMES BELL.
April 4, 1793.

Jacob Beltzhoover will give for black oak bark delivered at his tanyard this season, 12/6 per cord, white oak, spanish oak and berch 15/. and chesnut oak 17/6.

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The Noted HORSE

## BULLYROCK,

WILL be let to Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about four miles from Pittsburgh, at the very low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats the season. BULLYROCK is a beautiful black, with a bald face, seven years old this spring, fifteen hands and an half high, well made in proportion, particularly calculated for the draft; he was bred in Esopus; the horses from that place are the most esteemed of any that come to this part of the country, for service, and BULLYROCK is thought by those who have seen him superior to any horse that ever stood near this place.

Produce will be taken at market price, to be delivered at the subscriber's house, Neigley's, James Miers's, or John Small's mills, by the first of October next.

Persons bringing mares from a distance may have pasturage at a reasonable rate.

DAVID IRWIN.
April 2, 1793.

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## APOLLO,

WILL cover Mares this season (week about) at the subscriber's on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Perry's ferry, on the Monongahela, and about 5 miles from Elizabeth town, and at Mr. Ewing's mill, on Robesons run. He will stand the first week in April at the subscriber's, and the week following at Mr. Ewing's, and continue alternately during the season. The price for the season is eighteen shillings and one bushel of oats, each mare, and thirty shillings and one bushel of oats for insuring a colt. Rye at 3/. per bushel, and Indian corn at 2/6, will be received in payment if delivered by the first of October next, at James Ewing's, John Small's or John Mate's mills.

APOLLO is a beautiful dappled grey, 6 years old, and nearly 16 hands high. His sire was full blooded, imported from Great Britain, and his dam was out of that noble horse the Arabian Grey. APOLLO's colts are superior to any in this country, and his figure will sufficiently recommend him.

JOHN TORRENCE.
March 20, 1793.

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The NOBLE HORSE

## LOFTY,

WILL be let to Mares this ensuing season, at the subscribers, living in Chartiers township, Washington county, near Thompson's mill, at the very low rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the season.

LOFTY is a dapple bay, with a black mane and tail, 5 years old this spring, 17 hands high, well made in proportion, he was bred on the south branch of Potomack, in the state of Virgina; his sire is a full dray, his dam half dray, half English, they are the most esteemed of any breed of horses that ever came to that part of the country for service, and LOFTY is thought by most that have seen him, superior to any horse that ever stood in this part of the country. One Dollar must be paid in cash, the residue will be received in wheat, rye, whiskey, or linen cloth, at the market price, to be delivered by the first of October next. Those who incline to pay all cash the price shall be twenty shillings and one bushel of oats.

Persons bringing Mares from a distance may have pasturage at reasonable rates

SAMUEL AGNEW.
March 20, 1793.

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Public Notice is hereby given to those persons who performed a scout under my command, in the spring of the year 1791, to apply to me at my house in Mifflin township, and receive their pay for said service.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON,
Lt. Col. 1st Bat. Allegheny county Militia.
April 1, 1793.

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*FOR SALE,*

A Land Office Treasury *Warrant, directed to the principal surveyor of any county within the commonwealth of Virginia, sufficiently empowering him to lay off land in one or more surveys, to the quantity of 1000 acres. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on the south west corner of Fourth and Market streets.*

*JAMES BLASHFORD.*

*Pittsburgh, March 16, 1793.*

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Wanted, as an Apprentice to the POTTER Trade, a lad of 15 or 16 years old. Enquire of ADAM FUNK, in Pittsburgh.

March 22, 1793.

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Whereas I gave a note of hand to David Long, of Fayette township, in the county of Westmoreland, for the sum of Nine Pounds Fourteen Shillings, and whereas said Long has not fulfilled his bargain with me, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless he fulfils the agreement entered into between us.

JOHN HAUSER.
March 26, 1793.

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FOR SALE,

A New Two Story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Ground, situate in Fourth street in the town of Pittsburgh. For particulars apply to THOMAS GREER, on the premises.
March 13, 1793.

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WILL BE LET,
(For a year, or longer term.)

A Commodious and well situated farm on moderate terms, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, within eleven miles of Greensburgh, and nine of Ligonier well known by the name of the Nine Mile Run, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, containing 350 acres, (being part of General Gift) whereof upwards of 100 acres are cleared, 30 acres of which is excellent meadow, and 60 more may be made at a small expence, the remainder good plough land, all under good fence and well watered. There are on the premises a log dwelling house, with three rooms and a kitchen with a loft, under a good shingle roof, with other buildings, as a log barn, with a good threshing floor, out stables, still house, and spring house—the place altogether is well calculated for farming, and a more convenient stand for a public house will not be easily met with between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; the state road passes through it, and a public house has been kept there in good repute for several years. The country around is very well settled and improved, grist mills convenient, and the Chesnut ridge, to which this farm is adjacent, affords an excellent range for stock the greatest part of the year. For terms apply to Wm. Lockry, Esq. near the premises, John M. St. Clair, Ligonier mills, or Danl. St. Clair, attorney at Law, near Norris town, Montgomery county.
December 30, 1792.

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## Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for good clean Hemp, by

MARGARET ROSS,

Who informs those persons that received Hemp seed to pay in Hemp, that their engagements has been up since December, and requests they will be speedy in paying off the same.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1793.

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Whereas a number of persons who have subscribed to me for this Gazette, seem to be very negligent about paying their subscriptions either for the publication or postage, this is therefore to request those who are behind in either to make speedy payment without further notice, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of pursuing measures for recovery, which will prove disagreeable to me and perhaps to them. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to those whose punctuality has enabled him to continue.

The publics most obedient servant,

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

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PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*